

Financial,  
Manufacturing,  
Real Estate.

# The Times



# Dispatch

Want Ads.,  
Agriculture,  
Commerce.

THE TIMES FOUNDED 1852.  
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1852.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1912.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## BELONA ARSENAL HIVE OF INDUSTRY

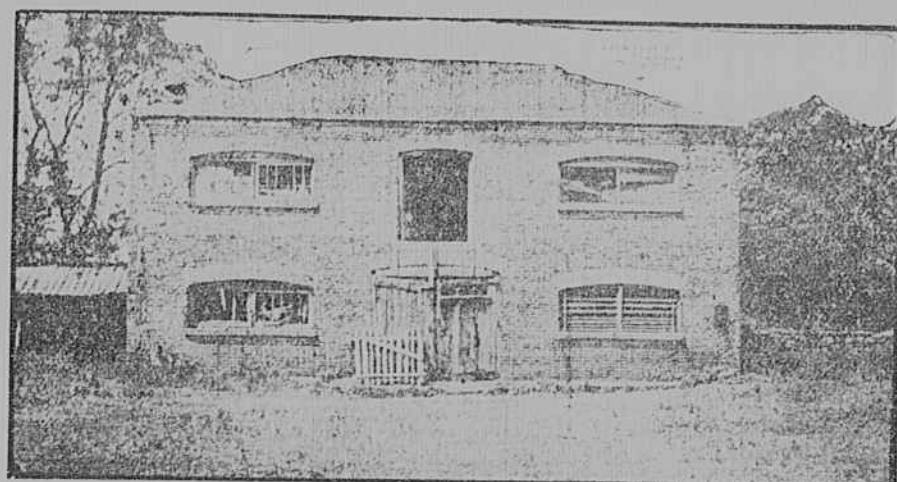
Old Cannon Factory Now  
Corn-Grinding Mill; Ar-  
senal Grounds a Farm.

## SWORDS MADE INTO GOOD PLOWSHARES

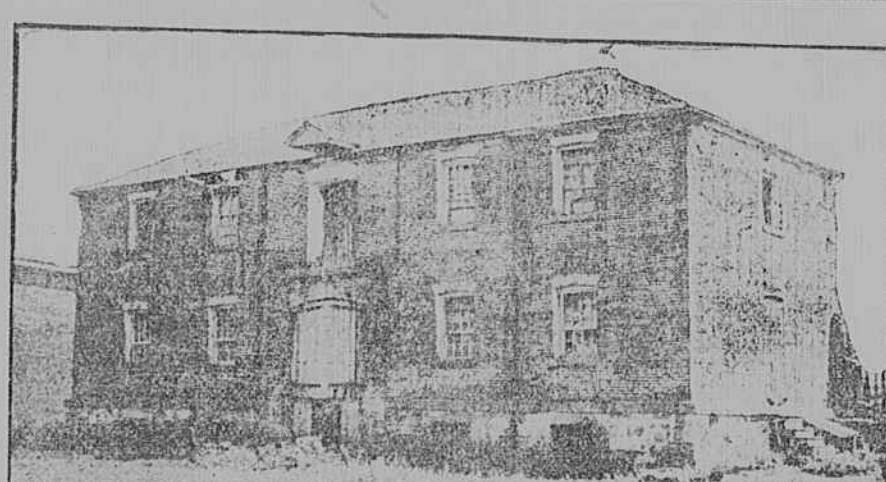
History of the Place Where  
Guns Were Made to Kill and  
Main People in Three Wars.  
Now Used to Make Bread  
and Meat—Now Great  
Industrial Proposition.

BY FRANK S. WOODSON.  
We have all read the pretty stories  
based upon the legend that some great  
warrior or general once upon a time  
took all of his swords and spears and  
knew if he had any in his day and  
time to a blacksmith shop or a found-  
ry and had them made into plow-  
shares. Figuratively speaking, that  
kind of thing has been done in  
and around Richmond. About a dozen  
miles up the James River, over on the  
Chesapeake side, a modern up-to-date  
farm is producing the crops and bring-  
ing the owner good profits and happi-  
ness. There is a mill that has a great  
reputation for turning out superior  
meal, and all this good work is being  
done on the site of a cannon and  
bullet factory and an arsenal and  
to-day's magazine, which were  
used, also, used vigorously, by two dis-  
tinct governments in bloody war.

Old Belona Arsenal stands, or did  
stand, on a commanding bluff over-  
looking James River, twelve miles  
from Richmond and about three miles  
above Roanoke's Dam. It is in Ches-  
terfield County, and has a history al-  
most as ancient as that of the county  
and equally as interesting. I spent  
a day last week at Belona Arsenal, or  
rather at the home of W. J. Cammack,  
the farmer and miller, who is now  
using to such industrial advantage the  
plowshares that were made out of en-  
gines of war. Figuratively speaking,  
from Mr. Cammack, who has the whole  
story on his tongue, and I gathered  
the interesting history of old Belona  
Arsenal and it is just as well placed  
in the Industrial Section as it would  
be in our Confederate Column, for it  
is now more of an industrial story  
than it is a war history, although the  
two are closely blended.



OLD ARSENAL BUILDING, NOW A STABLE.



ONCE A GUN FACTORY, NOW A GRANARY.



FAMOUS OLD CORN MILL.



WHAT REMAINS OF THE POWDER MAGAZINE.

## INDUSTRIAL SOUTH; NEW ENTERPRISES

Good News Comes From All  
Over Dixie—Many Enter-  
prises in Virginia.

## MILLIONS BEING INVESTED

Plants of All Kinds to Work Up  
Raw Material Being  
Installed.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Baltimore, August 24.—Among the  
Southern industrial and developmental  
enterprises reported in this week's  
issue of the Manufacturers' Record are  
the following:

Texas and New Orleans Railroad  
(Southern Pacific system) will expend  
\$500,000 to enlarge shops and accom-  
panying facilities at Houston, Tex.,  
and \$2,000,000 for purchasing new  
rolling stock, to include fourteen  
baggage and mail cars, 250 flat cars,  
1,200 box cars, 100 stock cars, thirty-  
three locomotives, etc. Shop improve-  
ments will include erecting a 120 by 120-  
foot boiler and blacksmith shop, 410  
by 120-foot machine and erecting  
shop, installation of electrical ma-  
chinery in place of steam power, etc.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Com-  
pany awarded contract for construc-  
tion of freight house at Cumberland  
Md., costing \$50,000, thirty-one stall  
engine terminal, 112 by 70-foot ma-  
chine shop, 500-ton coal station,  
freight and house, etc. These and  
other accompanying improvements to  
cost \$500,000.

Columbus Manufacturing Company,  
Columbus, Ga., awarded contract for  
additional machinery, to include 15-  
000 spindles, 100 looms, etc., and will  
erect 110 by 200-foot building for  
cloth room, expenditure about \$250,-  
000.

Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster,  
S. C., awarded contract for construc-  
tion of two-story 999 by 237-foot  
building and 127 by 115-foot exten-  
sion to present structure, will add  
50,000 spindles, 1500 looms, etc.; ex-  
penditure about \$1,000,000.

Harnwell Pecon Orchards Company,  
Columbia, S. C., was incorporated with  
\$15,000 capital stock to develop land  
for orchard purposes.

Bigley Coal Company, Marlinton, W.  
Va., was incorporated with \$50,000  
capital stock to develop coal land.

Chinchfield Lumber Company, Wytheville,  
Va., was incorporated with \$20,000  
capital stock to manufacture  
lumber.

Southern Stone Corporation, Roan-  
oke, Va., was incorporated with  
\$150,000 capital stock to develop stone  
property.

Salem Glass Company, Salem, Va.,  
was incorporated with \$150,000 capi-  
tal stock to operate glass works.

Wake Cotton Oil Manufacturing  
Company, Cary, N. C., was incorporated  
with \$50,000 capital stock to manu-  
facture cotton seed oil.

Modern Tilling Manufacturing Com-  
pany, Knoxville, Tenn., was incorpo-  
rated with \$100,000 capital stock to

## COUNTY FAIR TIME; EVERYBODY GOES

State and County Expositions  
Among The Greatest of Our  
Educational Institutions.

## SPIRIT OF EMULATION COMES

Every County Fair in Virginia  
Should Be Largely Attended  
by the People.

BY J. M. BELL.

Among the many institutions now  
in vogue in the Old Dominion, insti-  
tutions which are really educational  
in their way, is the agricultural fair.  
Whether it be a county or State fair,  
the columns of your paper give lib-  
eral space to patrons that show how  
"Old Virginia" is forging ahead  
along every line, and in connection  
with this I would like to say that a  
fair, run under proper auspices and  
managed as it should be, is one of  
the very best institutions to encour-  
age a generous spirit of emulation  
among farmers, second, to induce them  
to exhibit among the farmers of  
any section who have the public  
spirit and enterprise, so necessary in  
all walks of life, and last, but by no  
means least, to induce the farmer to  
bring his wife and children (should  
he have so fortunate) to see what  
brother farmers can do.

The Spirit of Emulation.

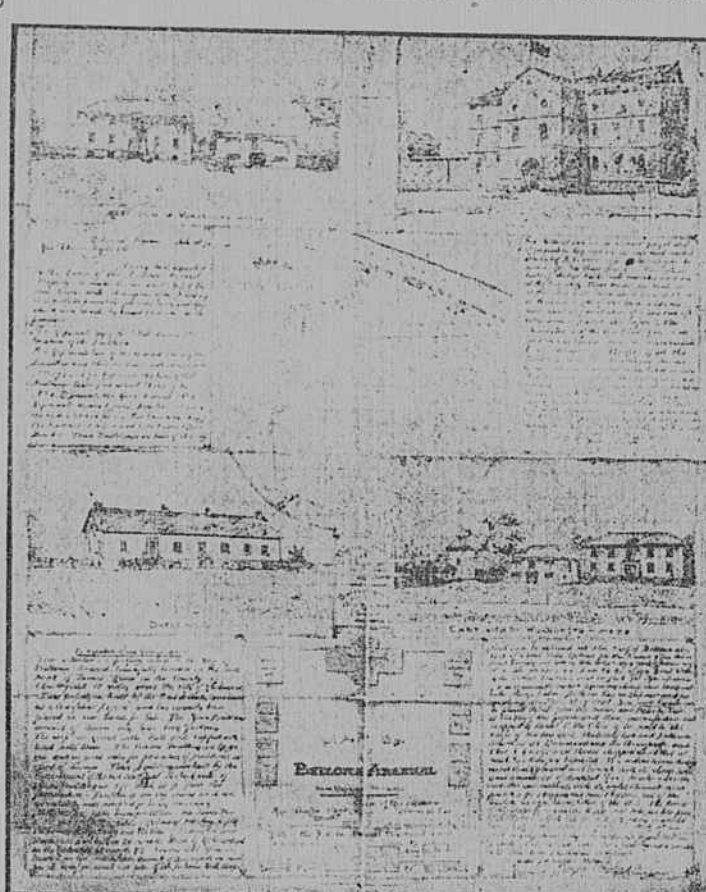
There is nothing that encourages a  
farmer more than to feel that he is  
raising something which may come  
into direct competition with the pro-  
ducts of some other tiller of the soil.  
It may be any of the cereals.  
It may be live stock, fruit or what  
not. Just the idea that something he  
happens to raise will have to com-  
pete with something raised by a  
brother farmer, probably a near  
neighbor, will put a fellow on his  
mettle. The fair encourages this  
spirit to a degree.

Too many farmers are shy about  
exhibiting their produce, but let one  
man in any neighborhood send an ex-  
hibit of any sort to a fair, and then  
let him come home with a prize, show-  
ing what the judges thought of his  
endeavors, and his neighbors will be-  
gin to think that they might have  
done as well or better. Upon the  
strength of this one feature it is safe  
to say that there will be exhibits  
from more than this one farmer from  
the immediate section when the fair  
association sends out its "narration".

Regarding this subject of the  
farmers' exhibits, it may be well to  
say that he should not be too chary  
about the trouble and cost, but, on  
the contrary, he ought to remember  
that upon his success as an exhibitor  
may depend the price that he might  
later on receive for some first-class  
specimen of live stock or some first-  
class crop of produce.

Sectional Pride Among Farmers.

When one or more farmers of any  
section



BELONA ARSENAL, TAKEN FROM AN AGED DRAWING.

## VIEWS AND NEAR VIEWS; HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Made-In-Richmond-Business to Float—Hint at  
Home—More Help for Farmers—About  
Pure Milk—Richmond for Automobiles.  
Various and Sundry Suggestions.

BY FRANK S. WOODSON,  
Industrial Editor.

This column is open to contributors  
who have something to say of a sug-  
gestive nature, and who are willing to  
make hints and suggestions looking to  
the better development of the good old  
States of Virginia, West Virginia and  
North Carolina, and who can hold their  
suggestions down in any one issue to  
from 150 to 200 words. Such com-  
munications, addressed to the Indus-  
trial Editor, will receive prompt atten-  
tion.

Grand "Made in Richmond" Parade.

It is true that this column is open  
to any friend who has a good sug-  
gestion to make or a wise hint to of-  
fer, but I do not surrender the entire  
privilege of making suggestions, and  
here is one I am going to make "all  
by my lonesome". The manufacturers  
of Richmond, I am afraid, do not make  
enough fuss about things made in

## WEST POINTERS; HOW THEY WAKED

Little Thin Man With a Big  
Cane—Mattaponi Bridge.  
Fertilizer Plant.

I make it a point to keep pretty  
close watch on the different centres  
where there is any development go-  
ing on which tend to boost Richmond  
or its tributary territory, but every-  
time I go to West Point I am sur-  
prised at what has been accomplished  
in that quiet, forceful way in which  
the Old Dominion Industrial Company  
has of doing things.

Not quite two years ago a thin, quiet  
looking man, badly crippled up with  
rheumatism, carrying a cane as big  
as his arm, stopped off at West Point,  
spent a few days looking around and  
slipped quietly away again. Soon it  
became known that he had purchased  
over 7,000 acres of the best land in  
and around the town. The following  
spring this man returned with a few  
others and leased the ground floor of  
the Masonic Building for ten years  
under the style of the Old Dominion  
Industrial Company and furnished up  
offices, put engineers at work survey-  
ing their lands and building  
roads away off no one seemed to  
know where. The people laughed,  
and many even openly ridiculed such  
of the company's plans as leaked  
out, and later when the people of the  
town were asked to cooperate with  
the Old Dominion Industrial Company  
and help build a bridge across the  
Mattaponi River, every one said it  
would be a fine thing, the making of  
West Point, etc., but the thing was  
impossible. Thus the bridge project  
remained to die in the minds of the na-  
tives.

Not so with the thin, quiet looking  
man, however, and, by the way, he  
isn't so thin and he doesn't carry a  
cane since he has been cranking the  
little West Point water. He and his  
country went to work among some  
of Richmond's leading business men,  
and after a while the Gresham Bridge  
Company was formed and the money  
raised and placed in the bank to pay  
for a fine bridge across the Mattaponi  
River at West Point. The contract  
was let and material is on the way  
to build the bridge. It hardly was this  
project financed when a new electric  
light plant was finished and put in  
operation under the very eyes of the  
still unbelieving West Pointers.

Miles of fine roads have been con-  
structed leading out into parts of the  
country heretofore untraveled and  
known only to the stray and un-  
hunted. These roads open up mag-  
nificent vistas through pleasant wood-  
lands and come out upon most beau-  
tiful water fronts. What strikes me  
so forcibly is the grand scope of the  
work planned so comprehensively,  
and the quiet, masterly way in which  
it is all being accomplished. Now I  
learn that this company have been  
quietly perfecting plans for the in-  
stallation of an immense fertilizer  
plant to manufacture a hand-improver  
from certain deposits, which they have  
discovered on one of the farms.

It is said that this deposit was  
brought to the attention of the Old  
Dominion Industrial Company officials

## CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS

Makes Germany and  
Other European Coun-  
tries Prosperous.

## RURAL BANKS IN KAISER'S DOMAIN

General Economic Conditions  
Make Necessary Great Strug-  
gle Against More Favored  
Competitors—Same Circum-  
stances Confront Small  
Growers in South.

BY W. J. LAUCK.

Owing to the opening up of new and  
fertile lands in different parts of the  
world, European farmers have under-  
gone a struggle to maintain them-  
selves against more favored competitors.  
The general economic conditions under  
which they had to produce and market  
their crops have also been adverse.  
As a consequence, they have had to  
practice economies unknown in this  
country, and in order to reduce costs  
to their lowest level have gradually  
developed a system of co-operation in  
securing capital, in utilizing agricul-  
tural machinery and in marketing  
their products. The agricultural credit  
organizations or banks should be of  
utmost interest to the farmer of Vir-  
ginia and the South because they have  
been developed from the same cir-  
cumstances which now confront the small  
farmer in the Southern States—the  
lack of available capital which he can  
obtain for the period of time and the  
security which he has to offer. One  
of the most valuable objects of lesson  
in this connection is furnished by what  
is known as the Raiffeisen system of  
rural banks in Germany.

The Raiffeisen system, which has  
been named for its founder, Frederick  
William Raiffeisen, Bürgermeister of  
Weyerbusch, stated in its simplest  
terms, consists in organizing all the  
would-be borrowers in a certain local-  
ity for the purpose of obtaining credit  
facilities which they could not secure  
individually. During the early part  
of the nineteenth century there was  
urgent need for credit among the farm-  
ers of Prussia. Capital could not be  
obtained from bankers at exorbitant  
rates. Because of these conditions,  
Raiffeisen conceived the plan of bring-  
ing the farmers together in a certain  
district and by means of their collec-  
tive guarantee to secure the neces-  
sary aggregate assets to secure the neces-  
sary capital for carrying on their  
agricultural operations.

The plan was successful from the  
beginning. At the present time there  
are more than fifteen thousand of these  
Raiffeisen banks in Germany. They  
have been federated into provincial  
organizations with a head or central  
bank in Berlin.

Organization of Rural Banks.

The fundamental principles upon  
which the rural banks are based are  
as follows:

1. Unlimited liability of members.
2. A small area for operation.
3. Gratuitous management.

Of the total number of banks now  
in operation in Germany about 92  
per cent are conducted upon the plan  
of unlimited liability. The cases  
where the members are not liable among  
the members consist of banks of the  
large provincial banks and the central  
bank in Berlin. The idea in continuing  
the business of the bank to a small  
area is based upon the theory that  
each member of the bank can see how  
easily those who obtain credit are  
able to pay it back, and thus the  
members are more careful in their  
members required is seven and some-  
times more. The number of members  
of the banks have exactly this number.  
Altogether, there were in 1909, 1,454,  
186 members of these rural banks in  
Germany, of an average of 92 per bank.  
The average paid up capital per mem-  
ber was only 10 marks, or about \$1.60.  
The condition is to grant loans man-  
agement is thus fixed because the funds  
contributed or obtained, must be used  
in the most economical way.

A bank is usually organized by a  
general meeting of the members, who  
elect a committee of management, a  
council of supervision and a financial  
committee. The committee of management,  
which conducts the business and gen-  
erally serves without pay, are often  
school teachers, ministers and other  
prominent citizens. The tendency at  
present, however, is to have actual  
farmers. The committee looks after  
the records and funds of the bank and  
is usually paid a small salary. But the  
total expenses of operation, as already  
stated, are very small. On the average  
it is not more than \$135 for each bank  
per annum. In proportion to the total  
annual business done, the general ex-  
pense of operation is considerably less  
than one per cent.

Business Done.

The working capital of the rural  
banks consists of the amounts paid in  
by members for their shares; the re-  
serve funds or profits accumulated  
from previous years; and a fund of  
deposits made by members or non-  
members, and the funds which have been  
borrowed from other banks. These  
constitute the capital which the banks  
have for the purpose of making loans  
to their members. Two forms of loans  
are usually made, called (1) loans on  
current account or short time loans,  
and (2) loans for fixed or extended  
periods. The former are usually pre-  
ferred by the farmers and make up the  
bulk of the business done. Security is  
usually required in the form of col-  
lateral. Frequently loans are granted,  
however, on the basis of the mere  
promise or general credit of the bor-  
rower. The period of loans varies  
from six months to two or three years  
or longer. As the main object of the  
rural banks is to afford credit facili-  
ties to their members and not to make  
profits, the profits which are gained  
are, as a rule, turned back into the  
bank to add to its financial strength.

(Continued on Second Page.)

On the second.  
Completed January, 1912.  
Finished October, 1912.

James Madison, President, James  
Munford, colonel of ordinance, George  
Bomford, lieutenant-colonel of ordi-  
nance, J. H. Hayden, captain of ordi-  
nance, Miller, Department, Robert,  
master mason, James Walcott,  
master builder, Andrew Fagan and  
Josiah P. Pierce, master carpenters.

Well Fortified Fort.

The buildings bordered a square of  
two and one-third acres and consisted  
of arsenals for the storage of can-  
non, small arms of all kinds, shells,  
cannon balls, musket balls, bayonets,  
swords and all of the paraphernalia  
of war, shops for repairing, barracks  
for the accommodation of one com-  
pany of soldiers and for the work-  
men, homes for the officers and for a  
surgeon and a hospital building.  
Down the hill a hundred yards from

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